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President KIM IL SUNG Urges Replacement of S. Korean Junta with Democratic Government

President Kim Il Sung stated that the military fascist regime of Gen. Chon Du Hwan should be replaced with a democratic government in order to achieve the grand unity of the people of north and south Korea and establish a reunified Korea.

He was rejecting the Jan. 12 proposal of Gen. Chon Du Hwan for an exchange of visits between the highest authorities of north and south Korea.

He also stressed grand national unity for the successful forming of a bi-system north-south confederation.

"What is most important," the DPRK head of state said, "is to achieve the grand unity of the whole nation."

This came in his interview with the delegation of the Xinhua News Agency headed by its Director Zeng Tao on April 22. (See answers and questions in the interview on page 2)

In his interview, the President reaffirmed that an independent and peaceful national reunification will be achieved only when south Korean society is democratized and when tension and danger of war are removed with the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and when the United States is prevented from pursuing the "two-Korean" policy, and from interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

He emphasized the need to wage in south Korea and abroad a nation-wide patriotic movement to support the proposed plan to reunify Korea.

The President defined the non-aligned movement as a "progressive movement against all forms of domination and enslavement and for independence and a powerful revolutionary force of the present times."

To further develop and expand the non-aligned movement, he said, "it is of vital importance for all the non-aligned countries to strictly abide by the fundamental principles of this movement."

He urged that the non-aligned countries should not only firmly unite politically but also cooperate closely in the economy and technology to establish a new international economic order.

President Kim Il Sung said that the Korean and Chinese peoples have been close comrades-in-arms and class brothers whose destinies are bound up with each other, sharing weal and woe in the arduous struggle for national liberation, class liberation, socialist revolution and construction.

"The friendship between the parties and peoples of Korea and China will be as eternal as the flow of the River Amnok-gang and evergreen like the pine trees on Changbaek mountains," declared the President.

S. Korea-New Arsenal Of U.S.

South Korea under Gen. Chon Du Hwan is taking shape as a major staging base and an arsenal for the U.S. armed forces in Asia. At least so says the joint communique issued at the end of the April 29-30 U.S.-south Korea security consultative conference held in San Francisco, Calif.

The importance of south Korea as such is clear in the wording of the communique regarding point 5 (provision of sophisticated technology) for the improvement of south Korea's military industry and the use of south Korean facilities for the maintenance of U.S. equipment and point 7 (joint supply and stockpile of war reserve material to enhance combat readiness).

The value of south Korea to the United States strategy toward Asia is evidenced by the wording of point 3, "the security of the Republic of Korea is pivotal to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia and, in turn vital to the security of the United States."

In other words, the continuing division of Korea through the client junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan and, through the American military presence, the joint communique argues, is in the best interest of the security of the United States. The Americans and the south Koreans have no regard for the shared aspirations of the Korean people north and south for an independent and peaceful reunification of their home country which will prove a great boon to the peace and security of Northeast Asia.

A rationale produced for such policy is the alleged threat from the north as cited in point 1, which is actually non-existent. Even Japanese Foreign Minister Ito and former officials of the State Department deny that there is any imminent threat from Pyongyang. The chief killers of south Korean citizens in Kwangju last year were special forces mobilized by the south Korean strongman with the support of the United States.

The determined opposition to the efforts to achieve a reunified Korea is manifest in point 3 that "the United States nuclear umbrella provides additional security to" south Korea and the United States is ready to "render prompt and effective assistance" to Seoul. The Americans proved it in Kwangju by mobilizing their armed forces to back up the south Korean martial-law troops.

A clear motive behind such policy posture is the intent to use south Korea as a military base for anti-Russian operations and close the East Sea (the Sea of Japan) in case of a contingency. Gen. Chon Du Hwan said when he visited the United States in February: "Korea (south Korea) is a forward bulwark of defense for the United States and Japan. It is to tie down the Russian troops in the Far East and stay the hands of the Russians."

Point 5 and point 6 (the bilateral military cooperation and war games) is to upgrade the south Korean forces in terms of equipment and weapons and improve the firepower of the American forces in south Korea. The joint communique reaffirms the sale of F-16s and their deployment to south Korea and the easing of FMS credits for use by the south Koreans. The United States promised to provide terms of FMS to the levels enjoyed by Israel and the NATO states.

Weinberger revealed in his keynote speech that his country was proceeding with the long-planned transfer of improved Hawk missile battalions and the turnover of the equipment of those units, valued at $97.5 million. The south Koreans will get FMS credits of $160 million in 1981 and $162 millions in 1982 to be repaid in 12 years.

The promise includes the 34-pound, one-man Stinger anti-aircraft missile system, 1,000 M-551 light tanks at a nominal price and other weapons.

These dealings are whitewashed by point 8 supporting the Jan 12, 1981 proposal of Gen. Chon for the so-called north-south summit, which is actually designed to discuss the perpetuation of the country's division and never the question of reunifying the country.

Benin Party Delegation Received

President Kim Il Sung on April 24 received the delegation of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin on a visit to the DPRK.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Mr. Gado Girigissou, member of the Political Bureau, and Chairman of the External Relations Commission, of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and Minister of Public Works, Construction and Housing of the government.

Mr. Yun Gi Bok, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Mr. Li Hwa Son, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Party, were present there.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

–KCNA

GI's on Okinawa Say Pyongyang Unlikely to Move South

Twenty American soldiers on Okinawa, mostly Marines and Air Force mechanics, told a reporter of a local paper on April 30 that there was no possibility of Pyongyang attacking south Korea. They said, "North Korea will not move south. Nobody here believes that there is the threat from the north."

They were talking to the reporter at bars in Goza while they were drinking beers.

Eleven GI's said they were not prepared to go to war. They replied, "No war." As for the Vietnam war, they, mainly Marines, argued, the Vietnam war was a joke. "The Americans were not defeated but just withdrew from there."

They said they were happy with Reagan because he promised better pays for them.

On Occasion of Armed Forces Day

DPRK General Scores Washington, Seoul

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea marked its Armed Forces day with a warning to the United States and south Korea that it would deal "an annihilating blow" to any aggressors.

Lt. Gen. Kim Gang Hwan of the Korean People's Army (KPA) April 24 told a celebration marking its 49th anniversary that owing to ceaseless provocations of the Americans and south Koreans, a tense situation which may lead to the outbreak of war any moment has been created on the Korean Peninsula. (See a summary of his report on page 3)

"Our people want to avoid a fratricidal war and reunify the country peacefully at any cost and have made every effort possible to this end," he stressed.

Lt. Gen. Kim declared, "Under the condition in which the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are ever more intensifying manoeuvres to provoke an aggressive war, we should heighten revolutionary vigilance and keep ourselves in a fully mobilized combat posture to deal an annihilating blow at aggressors if they dare pounce upon us recklessly."

117 S. Korean Workers Killed In Mishaps in 1980

As many as 117 persons employed by s Korean construction firms in operation overseas were killed while at work during last year, the south Korean Ministry of Labor Affairs said on Apr. 23.

This is compared with the total 1,273 fatalities in industrial disasters which took place at all industrial firms at home during 1980. About 130,000 south Korean workers are now engaged in overseas projects.

The ministry said 5,128 accidents which occurred in 1980 also left 2,792 others injured while at work.

The number of industrial disasters involving overseas south Korean workers has been on a steady increase since 1977: 523 in 1977, 1,686 in 1978, 3,078 in 1979, and 5,128 in 1980, the ministry said.

The ratio of the number of workers involved in accidents to the total stood at 3.08 percent last year compared with 2.18 percent in 1979, the ministry reported. The ratio at home is 3.06.

Careless handling of mechanical tools by the employes topped the numerous causes of these accidents, accounting for 590 cases. Some 480 motor accidents claimed 40 lives.

Another 232 industrial mishaps were caused by the workers' reckless management of power machines, while 32 fires broke out and killed six persons at work.

The ministry attributed the rise in industrial disasters at s.Korean firms overseas to poor safety education and lack of proper safety facilities in working places.

Anti-Base Forum Held In Okinawa

The Okinawa International Conference against Military Bases was held in Naha City of Okinawa for three days from April 28-30 under the sponsorship of the Tokyo-based Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs.

Okinawa is a major tactical and strategic military complex of the Americans for nuclear attacks on Korea and other parts of Asia.

About 50 U.S. bases on the island account for nearly 40 percent of U.S. bases dotting the Islands of Japan.

Attending the international conference was 22 delegates from 13 countries, including two Koreans (one from Chongryun, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), and 297 anti-base activists from various parts of Japan from the southernmost island of Okinawa to the northernmost island of Hokkaido.

(See on Page 4 gists of speeches made by two Korean delegate and interview with overseas delegate)

Among the overseas delegates were long-time activities from Hawaii where the Command of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific is located, from Guam with a major B-52 base, the Philippines (the largest U.S. air force base on Clark outside the U.S. mainland), Australia whose government recently permitted the deployment on its territory of U.S. B-52s and Belau which the Japanese are planning to use a dumping site for its nuclear wastes.

The agenda items included the creation of a nuclear-free-Asia, Pacific and Indian Oceans, the disbandment of military blocs, a stop to the proposed dumping in the Pacific of nuclear wastes and an opposition to the arms expansion of Japan.

The three-day conference included an investigation of the U.S. Kadena AFB and other military

(Continued on page 8)

President KIM IL SUNG's Answers to Questions Raised by Xinhua News Agency Del.

On April 23 President Kim Il Sung gave answers to questions raised by the delegation of the Xinhua News Agency of China on a visit to the DPRK.

Follows the full text of the answers:

Question:

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by you Comrade President at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea last year enjoys widespread advocacy and support of the entire Korean people, the Chinese people and the world's people at large, as a fair means of achieving the reunification of Korea.

We would like to hear your opinion, Comrade President, as to how this proposal can be realised as early as possible.

Answer:

Our proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is that the country should be reunified into an independent, democratic, neutral and non-aligned state by establishing a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing.

This proposal reflects the fundamental interests and desires of our nation and takes into consideration, without prejudice, the interests of the two zones — the north and the south. This proposal is also in accord with the aspiration of the world peace-loving people who oppose a war and desire peace.

Now, what has to be done to effect the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at the earliest possible date?

What is most important is to achieve the grand unity of the whole nation.

The united might of the nation alone can overcome all the obstacles lying in the way of national reunification and firmly guarantee the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

To bring about the grand unity of the whole nation, it is necessary to transcend the differences in idea, ideology, social system and political view and take the correct stand of placing the common interests of the nation above anything else and subordinating everything to the sacred cause of national reunification.

We do not think that the differences in idea and ideology, social system and religious belief should in any way be an obstacle to unity for reunification.

All those who prize the future of the nation should not ask about the past and the present but march together hand in hand on the road towards national salvation and reunification.

To achieve the grand unity of our nation and establish a confederal state, it is imperative to liquidate the present fascist ruling system which is reinforcing the foothold of one-man dictatorship, getting rid of all the political adversaries under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and effect social democracy in south Korea.

As long as the military fascist rule which is sowing discord and fostering antagonism and confrontation within the nation is left intact in south Korea, national reconciliation and unity cannot be achieved nor can any positive proposal for national reunification be realised.

In south Korea all the fascist evil laws and repressive apparatuses must be abolished, the unwarrantedly arrested and imprisoned democrats and patriots be set free and the free political activities of all the political parties, social organizations and individual personages be guaranteed.

The military fascist "regime" of south Korea should be replaced with a democratic government which will defend the will and interests of the broad masses of people.

In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it is imperative to ease tension and remove the danger of war in our country.

As we have already clarified repeatedly, we have no intention to "invade the south" nor do we want a war.

However, the south Korean military fascists are introducing large quantities of military equipment and destructive weapons from abroad, stepping up war preparations and further aggravating tensions, under the pretext of the so-called "threat of southward invasion" which has already disclosed its false nature to the whole world.

As long as there exist tensions and the danger of war, there is no way to bring about a genuine unity of the nation and a peaceful reunification of the country.

Only by replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement can the tensions be relaxed and the danger of war eliminated in our country.

The U.S. authorities should sincerely accept our proposal to conclude a peace agreement and withdraw all their troops from south Korea as early as possible.

Today, the tensions prevailing in the Korean Peninsula gravely threaten the peace and security of Asia and the world.

We will, in the future, too, vigorously carry on a joint struggle with the world people to relax the tensions and remove the danger of a war in Korea.

In order to realize the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the United States must be prevented from pursuing the "two Koreas" policy which encourages the south Korean fascists and seeks to divide Korea, and from interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

The United States must no longer persist in its "two Koreas" policy, but renounce all interferences in the internal affairs of Korea, and stop obstructing the solution of the question of the reunification of our country.

In accelerating the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, it is a matter of pressing urgency to extensively wage in south Korea and abroad a nationwide patriotic movement to support the proposal and realize it.

We hold that it is important for personages of various circles desirous of reunification in the north and south and abroad to have contacts and dialogue with each other to unfold the patriotic movement of the whole nation for the reunification.

Just is the cause of our nation to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Not only the entire Korean people in the north and south but also the peaceloving people of the world warmly support and hail this proposal.

With the active support and encouragement of the Chinese people and peoples all over the world, our whole nation, by uniting and fighting powerfully, will surely check and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the partitionists and establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and thus achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Question:

The non-aligned movement is, at present, a major force against imperialism, old and new colonialism and domination forces in the international arena and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea plays an important role in this movement.

What should be done to further develop the non-aligned movement? We want to hear your opinion, Comrade President, as to what difficulties now lie in the way of the advancement of the non-aligned movement and how they can be surmounted.

Answer:

As you rightly pointed out, the non-aligned movement is a progressive movement against all forms of domination and enslavement and for independence; it is a powerful revolutionary force of our age which stands opposed to imperialism.

This movement, however, is now undergoing a series of ordeals in face of the manoeuvres of imperialism and all domination forces.

Imperialism and all domination forces are locked in fierce rivalries in order to divide and sow discords among the non-aligned countries and drag them into their spheres of domination.

They are craftily taking advantage of border problems which are hangovers of the colonial rule, and other complicated problems, to drive wedges among non-aligned countries and foster hostility and antagonism among them to set them against each other.

Under the pretext of "support" and "protection" they are also vying with each other in involving themselves in the disputes between non-aligned countries and openly interfering in them, in an attempt to put these countries under their own control. As a result, a very complicated situation has developed within the non-aligned movement.

One dispute is breaking out after another between non-aligned countries and some of them try to settle the disputes by force of arms. Now disputes are developing into wars rather than local armed conflicts.

Imperialism and all domination forces are intervening in the disputes, which renders the situation all the more serious.

Within the non-aligned movement itself, there are attempts to get the movement off its track and lead it to another road.

Unless this situation is remedied, the non-aligned movement cannot develop.

At present, the non-aligned countries are facing an urgent task of effectively overcoming the difficulties which have cropped up within the movement and further expanding and developing it.

In order to fulfil this task, it is of vital importance for all the non-aligned countries to strictly abide by the fundamental principles of this movement.

All the non-aligned countries must firmly adhere to independence. They must on no account follow or be dragged into any bloc nor must they cause division within the non-aligned movement or form a new bloc.

The non-aligned countries must observe the principle of complete equality and non-interference in other's internal affairs and must strengthen their unity and cooperation.

In particular, the non-aligned countries must not resort to force against each other or escalate disputes to military conflicts.

They must not antagonize or fight each other, taken in by the schemes of imperialism and all domination forces to divide them and sow discord among them, but must unite closely.

They should not only firmly unite politically but also cooperate closely in economy and technology.

They should actively struggle for the disbandment of all military blocs, the dismantling of all foreign military bases and withdrawal of aggressive troops from others' territories and for the establishment of nuclear-free zones, peace zones in all parts of the world.

They should strive jointly to destroy the inequitable and unreasonable old economic order, the root cause of international exploitation, and establish a new international economic order.

In the international political relations, too, they should struggle to deprive the imperialist powers of their privileges and arbitrariness.

When all the non-aligned countries do so, I believe, the non-aligned movement will expand and develop to be invincible and fulfil its historic mission.

Question:

The friendly relations between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and China continue to develop favourably.

Comrade President, would you tell us how to further cement and develop the friendship between Korea and China?

Answer:

Korea and China are neighbours linked by the same mountain and river. For a long time, their peoples have been close comrades-in-arms and class brothers whose destinies are bound up with each other, sharing weal and woe in the arduous struggle for national liberation, class liberation, socialist revolution and construction.

The Korean and Chinese peoples have always shared their sorrow and joy, supported and cooperated closely with each other in the course of the struggle for the common cause.

The history of Korea-China friendship is shining with its long traditions and countless unforgettable and stirring events. It is a living example of proletarian internationalism.

No force on earth can destroy the great friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples, which was sealed in blood in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle and has withstood all the trials of history.

We immensely treasure this friendship.

In the future, we will make our active efforts to continue to develop the friendship in all fields of politics, economy and culture between our two Parties and two peoples that are bound with each other by class fraternity and comradeship.

We will fight shoulder to shoulder forever and march forward together with the communist party and people of China in the struggle for the victory of the common cause of socialism and communism, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism, independence and proletarian internationalism.

The friendship between the Parties and peoples of Korea and China will be as eternal as the flow of the River Amnok-gang and evergreen like the pine trees on Changbaek mountains.

DPRK Wants No War, But Ready to Fight If Attacked: Lt. Gen. Kim Gang Hwan

Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army (KPA) Kim Gang Hwan, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report at the central meeting marking the 49th anniversary of the founding of the KPA held on Apr. 24 in Pyongyang.

Pointing out that President Kim Il Sung set forth the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the policy of building standing revolutionary armed forces and made full preparations for building revolutionary armed forces and, on this basis, announced the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on April 25, 1932, the reporter said:

Founding of the KPRA was birth of a new revolutionary army of Juche type fighting for victory of the people's cause of independence, and marked a great turning point in bringing the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country and the Korean communist movement to a new higher stage.

With the founding of the KPRA, a long-cherished desire of our people to have their powerful revolutionary army was realized and the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country came to usher in a new era of national liberation revolution in the colonies -- smashing imperialist aggressors and achieving the national liberation and independence with their own revolutionary armed forces.

The reporter stressed that President Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a deep analysis of the prevailing situation after liberation, put forward the policy of strengthening and developing the KPRA into regular armed forces and successfully carried out the historic cause of strengthening and developing the KPRA into the Korean People's Army, regular armed forces, in February 1948.

The reorganization of the KPRA into the KPA was a direct inheritance of the revolutionary armed force founded in the sanguinary anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and strengthening and development of the KPRA into regular armed forces equipped with modern weapons and military science and technology and having units of all services and arms, he said.

He went on:

The Korean People's Army is the army which assumes noble mission to firmly defend and safeguard by force of arms the revolutionary cause of Juche.

An invincible might of the people's army was fully displayed in arduous Fatherland Liberation War, as it defeated the U.S. imperialists who boasted of being the "strongest" in the world and won a great victory.

With dynamic acceleration of the modelling the whole army on the Juche idea under the leadership of the Party, today the political and ideological, military and technical might of the people's army has grown as never before.

Referring to the situation prevailing in Korea, the reporter said:

The U.S. imperialists who illegally occupied south Korea are now keeping there tens of thousands of troops and have turned the land of south Korea into a powder-magazine for war, a dangerous nuclear base, continuously heightening tension in Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries are tightening their military tie-up with the south Korean puppets and actively backing them militarily and economically to egg them onto the provocation of a war.

The danger of a war breaking out in our country is increasing due to the vicious war policy and nation-splitting plot of the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique.

Owing to ceaseless provocations of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean military fascists, a tense situation which may lead to the outbreak of war any moment has been created in our country and Korea has become an area where the situation is most tense and acute in the world.

Saying that it is a most important condition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country to ease tension and remove the danger of a war in Korea, the reporter noted: Our people want to avoid a fratricidal war and reunify the country peacefully at any cost and have made every effort possible to this end.

The new nation-saving proposal for reunifying the country through the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which was advanced by President Kim Il Sung at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is a realistic way to practically realize the independence of the nation under the present situation and historical and geographical circumstances of the country, and a most correct way to put an end to the continued division and reunify the country at an early date, the reporter stressed, and further said:

In order to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it is imperative to terminate foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea, thwart and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of splittists at home and abroad.

The United States must withdraw its troops from south Korea without delay, take its hands of interference off Korea for good and accept our just proposal to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

If the U.S. imperialists persistently scheme to keep hold on south Korea, clinging to the anachronistic "policy" of strength" in defiance of the strong demand of our people and the world people, they will sustain an irrevocable crushing defeat.

Chon Du Hwan is a never-to-be-condoned traitor bartering away the national sovereignty to foreign forces and despicable executor of the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy toward south Korea.

In south Korea, the fascist, murderous evil laws must be abolished, Kim Dae Jung and other arrested and imprisoned democrats and people be set free at once and the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique toppled. Only then, is it possible to achieve the unity of the whole nation, make the contacts and dialogue between the north and the south produce fine fruit and smoothly realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Noting that the Korean people's cause of national reunification enjoys the full support of the world peaceloving people, the reporter stated:

The Korean people will as ever stubbornly struggle to develop friendly and cooperative relations with all countries advocating independence and achieve the complete victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence, under the uplifted banner of independence, friendship and peace.

Under the condition in which the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are ever more intensifying manoeuvres to provoke an aggressive war, we should heighten revolutionary vigilance and keep ourselves in a fully mobilized combat posture to deal an annihilating blow at aggressors if they dare pounce upon us recklessly, he declared. (KCNA)

A Look at Medical Center in Anju County

Under the free medicare system, well-equipped modern hospitals are built in every county, city and village, including the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital in Pyongyang. Follow photos of the Anju County People's Hospital in South Pyongan Province:

Photo: Clockwise from the top

- **Frontal view of the Anju County People's Hospital**
- **A mother looks up at her just born baby in a woman gynecologist's arms, surrounded by doctors.**
- **A doctor takes an X-ray photo of a patient's chest.**
- **A woman doctor has talks with inpatients during her round of visits.**
- **A patient receive dental treatment.**

At Okinawa Int'l Conf. against Military Bases

Americans Call for Nuclear-Free Pacific Region

No Aloha to Nuclear Weapons and Dictators

A reporter of The People's Korea talked with overseas delegates to the Okinawa International Conference against Military Bases held for three days April 28–30 at Naha City, Okinawa.

Mr. Jim Albertini, coordinator of the catholic Action for Hawaii/ Peace Education Project, declared no aloha to nuclear weapons and dictators like Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

He stressed the removal of nuclear weapons from Hawaii, south Korea, and other parts of the Pacific and Asia:

Follow questions and answers:

Interviewee: Mr. Jim Albertini, Coordinator catholic Action of Hawaii/Peace Education Project

Q: What is your comment on nuclear weapons in Hawaii and Korea?

A: Hawaii is the U.S.'s nuclear command and weapons stockpile center in the Pacific with 110 military bases and more than 3,000 nuclear weapons stored there to deploy the headquarters of the U.S. Air Force, the Navy, the Army and the Marines. It is very clear that there are nuclear weapons in Korea as well.

I think the perspective we have in Hawaii weapons also applies to Korea. They involve enormous local hazards, danger of accidents to the people as well as the global threat, and I think they tend to increase tensions and risk of the use of nuclear weapons, nuclear war. So, I am very pleased at the fact that concerning the removal of nuclear weapons in Korea, we are also calling for the removal of nuclear weapons from Hawaii.

Hopefully, we can join together in broadening this nuclear-free zone to include both Hawaii, south Korea and other places of the Pacific and Asia.

Q: What do you think of Gen. Chon Du Hwan?

A: Chon Du Hwan came through Hawaii in the last few months. In Hawaii we always feel the bonds with different people who are struggling for their liberation throughout the Pacific. Hawaii has a significant Korean population. And of course, over the years we've felt the responsibility to join hands in resisting the U.S. support to the dictatorship in south Korea.

So not only Chon Du Hwan but also Pak Chung Hi was resisted well. The particular recent protest was involved when Chon came to Hawaii to dedicate the Korean study center at the East-West Center. The East-West Center is a propaganda arm of the U.S. State Department.

And we felt we had no aloha for the dictator. That the East-West Center was inviting him (Chon Du Hwan) there was an endorsement of his policy. We wanted to state very clearly that the people of Hawaii do not support what the United States Government is doing in supporting the dictator. We want to stand with the people of south Korea who have suffered tremendously from his policy. So, that is the reason for the demonstration against the visit of Chon Du Hwan.

A scene of the Okinawa International Conference against Military Bases held for three days Apr. 28–30 at Naha City, Okinawa

Mr. Jim Albertini, coordinator of the catholic Action for Hawaii / Peace Education Project

I should add that throughout the 1970s we had organized the Hawaii support committee for free south Korea. We conducted many demonstrations, long vigils, weekly vigils and daily vigils at the Korean (south) consulate in Honolulu. We conducted fasts in solidarity with the human rights movements and in protest against the imprisonment of Kim Dae Jung, Kim Ji Ha, Bishop Daniel Chi (Hak Sung) and others, and when several people of south Korea were executed under Pak Jung Hi, we felt such a serious escalation of oppression that a number of us were involved in non-violent civil disobedience to state very firmly that we were willing to risk something of ourselves in trying to save the lives of those people.

We'd non-violent sit-ins at the Korean consulate in protest of the execution. We were arrested and jailed. We began fasting. The Korean authorities recognized that by arresting us it would more easily raise issues for the Korean community in Hawaii and throughout the United States. What they quietly did was to dismiss the charges so they won't have to come to the courtroom to be accountable by prosecuting us.

So by their failure to keep following through the charges against us, in effect they were admitting what they were doing could not be defended in the public side. Please let your people know that throughout the Pacific there are many friends and that we feel very close to you.

Q: What is your reaction to the proposal to have a reunified Korea nuclear-free, non-aligned and neutral?

A: I think that is the model of what should be done throughout the world. The world in a nuclear age cannot afford divisions and cannot afford to remain nuclear. We have to declare a nuclear-free zone and declare off-limits to nuclear powers.

We declare off-limits to those nuclear powers to exploit and intimidate other peoples. We seek non-alignment. That is the only way to survive. Non-alignment never means simple neutrality. We have to support each other in our struggle for justice. We want not to become a pawn of nuclear power blocs for their interests. So I fully support the concept you are saying, a unified nuclear-free, non-aligned Korea.

Q: Are you married?

A: No, I am single. My parents are alive. I have a large family, the world, the world community and every one of us is a sister and a brother to each other.

Q: How many have been in your peace campaign?

A: We have approximately 1,000 actively involved in our organization the catholic Action of Hawaii/ Peace Education Project. We operate from the principle of non-violent resistance similar to Mohandas Gandhi and Martin Luther King. We want to embrace all people. We operate from the spiritual foundations but include Buddhists, Christians and others as well as people who simply have genuine human feeling. Instead of excluding, we want to be all inclusive.

I should add one another point. I believe a social change as far as I feel like the nuclear arms race, the people gaining independence and human dignity, need involving many different people and many different kinds of activities. Martin Luther King is widely respected for having said that a social change is like a musical symphony. A musical symphony requires many people and many instruments to create a beautiful harmony. The same is true of a social change.

While recognizing that fact, I think as the world is in such a crisis condition, we need to be very serious, very committed. Untapping all channels of change, I think the special urgency of the nuclear arms race demands that we enter serious non-violent resistance and even be willing to risk the arrests for non-violent resistance and go to jail and do even the necessary risk of our own lives that will be a small price to pay to open up a human future for children of today and tomorrow. So I am looking forward to encouraging increasingly large-scale non-violent civil disobedience to make it impossible for those nuclear powers to continue their functions. I would like to encourage we take every opportunity to build momentum toward the Special Session on Disarmament of the United Nations General Assembly) coming up in June 1982 to raise cries like never have been heard.

But if the United Nations does not take substantive action to halt the momentum and begin reversing the process of the arms race I would encourage non-governmental organizations throughout the world to engage in massive civil disobediences and take many actions. We do not have many more chances in this world to begin a substantive change.

Q: After many years of campaigning against the nuclear weapons are you still optimistic or now pessimistic?

A: I am very optimistic. This is not to underestimate the problems before. But I am optimistic that people can rise to challenges of the day.

Need for Int'l Joint Action to Stop New Korean War

Speech of Paek Han Gi, Chongryun Del.

Follow excerpts from a speech made by Mr. Paek Han Gi, a delegate from Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan who is deputy director of its International Affairs Bureau, at the April 29 Commission III of the Okinawa International Conference:

There is a growing urgency of organizing an international joint action to prevent the renewal of hostilities on the Korean Peninsula which will likely expand into thermonuclear warfare, involving not only neighboring countries but the rest of the world.

The situation in Korea in the Asian and Pacific Region is becoming tense since the appearance of the Reagan Administration. The Korean Peninsula in particular constitutes the largest link in the chain of U.S. Asian strategy.

Evidence is everywhere and visible: On arriving in Washington as a new President, Reagan had "Team Spirit '81" staged, involving U.S. troops in south Korea and those from Okinawa and the U.S. and Japan proper and the south Korean troops, under the pretext of the alleged "threat from the north." Gen. Chon Du Hwan, a rare military fascist of south Korea, was the first to be a guest at the White House after Reagan was sworn in as new U.S. chief executive.

As you know well, the U.S.-south Korean joint communique published in February last stresses the continuing American military presence in south Korea, the military commitment to south Korea and strengthened assistance to Seoul and a full endorsement of the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

The joint communique is potent proof of the intent on the part of the Reagan Administration to retain south Korea as a beachhead in Asia and perpetuate the division of Korea.

The United States has about 180 military bases and stations throughout south Korea where 43,000 GI's are deployed. American air force and naval bases in Japan and on Okinawa are used as strategic and tactical staging bases for action in Korea.

What is alarming is the deployment of at least 686 nuclear warheads in south Korea and mainly along the DMZ, which the Americans threaten to use in what they call "a contingency."

The Reagan Administration, believing might is right, is deepening its military ties with the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan who has ruthlessly massacred his people with guns to satisfy his lust for power. Their behavior is creating a new tension on the Korean Peninsula. There prevails a constant threat of war being provoked at any moment.

At stake in Korea is not only the peace and security of the Peninsula but also the peace and security of the world. Hence, there is a critical urgency to launch an international joint action to prevent Korea from approaching the brink of nuclear war.

To this end, it is necessary to create a nuclear-free peace zone in Northeast Asia, including Korea and Japan, and expand it to cover the whole of the Pacific Region.

All foreign troops and bases should be out of Korea, Japan and other parts of Asia and the Pacific Region. It is essential to prohibit the development, production, testing, acquisition, storage and use or threat of any nuclear weapons.

All military blocs existing should be disbanded and non-alignment should be adopted by Asian and Pacific countries as their express policy.

Danger of Nuclear War in Korea

Speech by Kim Myong Chol

Follow excerpts from a speech made by Mr. Kim Myong Chol, editor of The People's Korea, at the April 29 Commission I of the Okinawa International Conference against Military Bases.

Okinawa is a vivid reminder to the world of the common sufferings of the Okinawans, the Japanese, the Korean people and the peoples in the rest of Asia and the Pacific areas.

What I saw on this island is a clear picture of the American military bases as sources of pains and misfortunes and a cause of new war, far from an effective deterrent to the outbreak of war.

Okinawa, Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines and south Korea are linked with a series of military bases to serve the purposes of American Asian and world strategy.

South Korea is the sole Asian forward nuclear attack and staging base of the United States. In south Korea there are at least 686 nuclear warheads whose combined destructive power is 1,000 times that of an atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

Technically speaking, Korea is still at state of war, with a fragile truce maintained for the past 27 years. As a result of the continuing arms buildup and the presence of nuclear weapons in south Korea, there is a constant danger of resumption of hostilities.

In that context, any new war will spill into neighboring countries and quickly expand into nuclear war, a critical difference from other countries like Japan, where American nuclear weapons are stockpiled. What adds to the threat of war is the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, worse than the dictatorial regime of Gen. Pak Jung Hi.

Not content with the nuclear umbrella of the United States, the junta of Gen. Chon is determined to develop its own nuclear weapons. They are planning to construct 12 nuclear reactors by 1991. Today, two nuclear reactors are in operation, including an experimental plant. Seven more reactors are currently under construction, expected to be completed by '86.

The Kori Nuclear Power Plant with a capacity of 587,000 kwh produces yearly 16 tons of spent fuels which can be diverted for the production of plutonium 239, material for a nuclear bomb. For the moment, the spent nuclear fuels are reprocessed by the United States.

The south Koreans are pressing ahead with the construction of an independent reprocessing plant with a capacity of 10 tons under a five-year plan (1977–81). By the end of 1982, the plant is to be expanded to a 100-ton capacity, which is enough to locally produce 85 tons of natural uranium needed to fuel the Candu type reactor.

The Hanguk Ilbo reported on February 25 last the discovery of 12.55 million tons of 0.04 percent natural uranium in the Kumsan area of South Chungchong Province which can produce 10,000 tons of refined uranium enough to drive the Kori reactor 100 years.

There are nearly 4,000 trained nuclear engineers serving the nuclear industry who are capable of contributing to the manufacture of nuclear weapons at any moment.

Most significant, all the successive south Korean strongmen have reiterated the resolve to produce their own nuclear bombs whenever necessary in order to perpetuate themselves in power.

"A-Bomb Victims in White Chogori" (11)

Due to War

Hwang Ui Sok, 57 years old, male, dealer of iron scraps; resident of Oshiba-cho, Hiroshima City; born at Kumje county, N. Cholla Prov.; bombed at 3-chome, Kusunoki.

(Continued from the previous issue)

When I have time to spare, I draw pictures. As I wished to live a cultured life, I began to draw pictures 4-5 years ago. When I sent some of my paintings to a Hiroshima art exhibition, I was awarded a prize. Since then, I began to learn painting. I attend a private drawing school once a week. When I draw pictures, I feel at ease. When I look back on things in the past, I can compose my mind by drawing. When summer turns around, I remember that fateful day. At that moment, I was fortunate that I was not injured. I passed by Kaneko's house near my house where I saw no sign of life. I saw Mr. Kaneko making desperate efforts to remove a fallen beam. The houses on both sides of Kaneko's fell on the Kaneko's house. Crying, "Save my child!", he was trying to remove a pillar. I heard the child crying "Daddy, help me," under the fallen beams.

I also helped him. Two or more timbers piled one upon another didn't budge an inch. In the meantime, the flames began spreading. I persuaded him to flee from there so that all of us might not be burnt to death. I understood how Kaneko felt about his child, but we were in danger and could not stay there any longer. Saying, "This is war," I forced Kaneko away from his child. We hardened our hearts and left there, all crying together while hearing the child scream.

When we went there later, we found small bones of Kaneko's child under the charred timbers. This was a heartbreaking sight. I can't yet forget how I felt bitter at that time.

War is cruel. It is because of that war that I live here now. I came to Japan in 1929 or when I was 8 years old. My native place was Tokcho-dong, Pongsan-ri, Ponsang-myon, Kumje county, North Cholla Province. We were a poor farmer's family. In those days, many Japanese rushed into Korea. Sparing no money, they bought up our lands. A rich Japanese from Okayama Prefecture became a landlord in our *ri* (Pongsan-ri). When I was 3 years old, my father was taken to Japan as his servant. After that, we heard nothing from him. My mother was a breadwinner and supported my younger brother and me. She did farming in a small way.

At last, my mother left me with my uncle, and went to Okayama with my younger brother where my father lived. My father who worked hard without wage, fell ill and worked as a sexton at a temple in Kyusannam village, Shonai county, Hiroshima Prefecture, until he recuperated. As he was a sincere man, he began to work as a servant for a village headman. It was just then that my mother and younger brother came to Japan, hearing of his whereabouts from someone. Though they were pleased with their reunion, they could not eke out a living with my father's wage. In search of a better job, they went to Fukuyama. Lodging at a station, they went hither and thither in the town of Fukuyama. At that time, they met a compatriot and at his recommendation, they rent a house and found jobs at a cotton factory. Then, they worked hard for three years to save money and came to their fatherland to take me to Japan.

The reunion of our family, our earnest desire, was realized. How happy we were? I still vividly remember how we met together at that time. The scene at that time still haunts my memory.

"Koreans Are Inferior People"

My parents had trouble with the Japanese language. They wished me to speak Japanese well as early as possible. They wanted to make me enter an elementary school soon. But as I didn't understand Japanese at all, I had to wait for a year. After a year, or at the age of 9, I entered the Fukuyama Minami Elementary School. I had difficulty in learning Japanese. There were 6 Korean children in the school. I was one year older than the other children. I was strong-muscled and got good marks in studies. The words I hated most then were the "Korean pig" the bad boys threw at me. The bad boys teased me, calling me, "Korean pig." I didn't understand why I was called a pig. A child as I was, I doubted there was not so many pigs in Korea as in Japan.

At a gymnastics hour, I always belonged to the red group. In the white group there is a boy called "S", who never belonged to the red group during the period from the 1st to the 6th grade. He was an upper class boy. He somehow hated Koreans very much. When I came up to him, he used to get away, saying, "a Korean pig smells foul." He and I were big boys. Both of us were *sumo* (Japanese wrestling) wrestlers of the second highest rank. However, we had never wrestled with each other. Because he always said that he didn't want to wrestle with a Korean. When he had to wrestle with me at a match, he missed school without fail. He once talked to me friendly. At school a sham fight of boys was held on March 10 every year.

It was on the last day of our 6th grade year. He was always the chief of the white group and I the chief of the red group. At that time, he became the chief of the red and I the chief of the white. He asked me to change. I answered, "If you tell me why you hate Koreans, I will."

He said, "I do know nothing. My parents tell me not to associate with a Korean. They say Koreans are inferior people. If we associate with them, we become foolish."

I exchanged our posts and became the chief of the red group. Afterwards I never talked with him. When someone did violence to me, I paid tit for tat without fail. The children, who thought that they could not beat me, told their parents against me. Their parents came to me and kicked me and lugged about me, saying, "We will not be punished, even if we kill one or two Koreans."

Then, I used to think, "The Japanese despise us in their minds, though they say that we are new Japanese or their brothers."

I returned home with a swollen and bloody face and appealed to my parents, shedding tears. My parents comforted me, saying, "The Koreans didn't study as they were poor. So, we were deprived of our fatherland. If you feel chagrined, study hard and do better than Japanese. Endure now. All the Koreans will soon return to their homeland. You should endure hardships now whatever happens. Work hard." My parents repeated these words.

Meanwhile, I met good Japanese. I got good marks at school. Teachers were kind to me. My mother gave birth to six children after she came to Japan. I cared for the youngest brother. Both my parents were working, as we were poor. Therefore, I took my younger sisters and brothers to school, where I cared for them. The youngest sister may be said to have been brought up at school. While I was in class, she was left alone on the school-yard. When she was peevish in class, teachers and janitors would humor her. When I made an excursion, I didn't take lunch with me. A teacher in charge who knew I was poor brought lunch for me. Thanks to him, I enjoyed an excursion.

As Watchdogs of Japanese Gov't

After graduation from the elementary school, I got a job. I wanted to learn more, but I had to help my parents, as I was the eldest son among the eight brothers and sisters. My father told me to learn a trade and become a craftsman. He also told me not to worry about money until I became an established craftsman. Then I worked as a live-in at a foundry and began to work as an apprentice for three years. The wage was paid on New Year's day and on the Buddhist All Souls' Day, twice a year. I received clothing and 50 sen per month. At the end, my wage became 3 yen. I served for three years as an apprentice and got a job in Hiroshima as a caster. It was when I was 17 years old.

After I began to work, I experienced all sorts of things. I was always obsessed with racial discrimination. As I was young, I thought of such things. Frankly speaking, though I contradicted myself those days, I took pains to be behave like a Japanese. I tried desperately not to be known that I was a Korean. After I spoke, I examined whether there was a Korean accent and I was very careful next time when I spoke. With the escalation of the war, my obsession increased.

In 1944 I married a younger sister of my friend who was a fellow countryman. We lived at 3-chome, Kusunoki-cho, Hiroshima City. I was selected as a leader of a neighborhood association.

I was one of few Koreans to be elected as such leaders. It was an honour to me as a Korean. A fact, however, was that there were few able and well-built Japanese men. It was not because I was excellent.

I was also a staff member of the Yokokawa chapter of *"Kyowa-kai* (Concordia Association). *"Kyowa-kai"* was a brand of racial humiliation with which the Japanese government marked the Koreans. My job was to educate the Korean children as "Japanese subjects." We reported to a police station once in three months to receive training. Those who attended in a police-organized course created a youth group under each *"Kyowa-kai"* chapter. The youth groups was given military training.

I, in charge of young men's association, gave military education to Korean youths at night. For us training after heavy labor was hard. Absentee from night-time training would result in an immediate draft. Most of the drafted were worked hard at mines or construction sites. Draft was an object of horror among the Koreans. Therefore, even if we had strong discontent, outwardly we had to be obedient to the Japanese. When I look back to those days, I realize, we, *"Kyowa-kai"* staff members were mere watchdogs of the Japanese government, who drove the compatriots. But I made frantic efforts to be Japanese. I was exempted from military service but I joined the Japanese army on my own accord. I had never imagined that Japan might be defeated in the war. I believed that Japan would defeat the U.S. and the U.K. I was really a fool.

Every Person Near Nude

I was 25 years old in 1945. With Aug. 6 as a turning point, my life and my idea greatly changed. That day was a fateful day when an atomic bomb was dropped. On that day, the foundry where I worked was closed for technical reasons. Early in the morning air-raid alarms were sounded. They were cleared at about 7:30 a.m. I rent a bamboo thicket in a mountain of Santaki, where I built a hut as our shelter. When I got our personal belongings together to carry to the hut, something happened all of a sudden. I felt I heard the ground shake. It became dark around me and I saw nothing. I was still laying flat on the ground. I didn't know how many minutes had passed. After a while I could see shadows of persons. I saw my wife, 5 months pregnant in the fidgets, with a kettle in her hand. I also saw girl students on second story of the Kowa chemistry company building screaming for help. A fire started on the second story of "Momiji-ya", a restaurant.

Every person was near nude. Strangely enough, the black parts of the clothes burnt. As women wore dark clothes, most of them were stark naked. Pedestrians were burnt. People, whose mouths and cheeks were torn and flesh were peeling off, walked in line on the banks of the Ota River toward Furuichi. There was a tremendous turnout of people. Many people threw themselves into nearby rivers and died there.

They cried, demanding water. Out of pity, I gave them water of my canteen. They died just as they drank water. I decided not to give water to them any more. That was a horrible scene.

I anyhow sought refuge in the hut in the bamboo thicket in the mountain of Santaki, together with my family and neighbors 20 in all.

People in 3-chome, Kusunoki-cho, took shelter in the Hanyasu elementary school.

After the atomic bomb was dropped, the chief of the neighborhood association and I wound up the affairs of our neighborhood. I played a role in issuing victim's certificates. I commuted from Kusunoki-cho to Hanyasu by foot for a month. Difficult questions arose in succession.

I recollected sisters of a family called "N". Their father went to the war as a soldier. Their mother was atom-bombed to death. This sisters—7 and 5 years old—were left behind alone. I took care of the children.

Six months later, their father returned. When he came back after several years of fighting in the war, he found his wife was dead, his house destroyed and only his children safe. He was quite stunned. He took his children to Mihara City. I parted with those children with whom we had lived for half a year. After that, I heard nothing from them. It was regrettably because I was a Korean.

My parents, wife and I were not badly injured. One of my brothers was atom-bombed to death and another missing. My mother looked for him for several years.

He must have been killed in the atomic-bombing on that terrible day (Aug. 6).

After the war we lived at the bottom of the social, a living worse than that of the Japanese submerged tenth. I did various jobs including a black marketeer, construction worker and a ragman. Now I make a living, collecting iron scraps.

After I was atom-bombed, I became weak, during four years after the war, I was ill in bed and out of bed. I was always fatigued. Other people may think that I am lazy. As my wife and I were atom-bombed, our 6 children are all constitutionally weak. The eldest son was 6 months in the bomb at the time when an atomic-bomb was dropped. He was the weakest among the children.

He lacks patience. Whatever he did, he didn't continue long.

Tens of years have passed since I heard of the words "relief of atomic-bombing victims." This has meant nothing for us Korean A-bomb victims. Of late, we organized our association. In the result, we Koreans have to do by oursleves. The Japanese government would not do on its own accord. When the atomic bomb was dropped, as a neighborhood association leader, I issued victim's certificates to the Japanese. However, relief has not been extended to us for a long time.

People say that Koreans can easily and equally get an atomic bomb victim's certificate now. But the reality is different. Two witnesses are requested for both Japanese and Korean atomic-bomb victims. In case of the Korean victims one of witnesses should be a Japanese. Considering the situation those days, it is a very difficult matter. The authorities concerned still despise the Koreans. I never believe the Japanese government. (Recently, in Hiroshima A-bomb victim's certificates have been issued to Korean atomic bomb victims even if both of their witnesses are Koreans. But it is not the case in other prefectures.)

We Koreans have worked for Japan. During 50 years, I have worked for Japan as a Japanese. In reward, we Koreans were atomic-bombed, killed, branded as atomic bomb victims and are placed under the constant threats of dying any moment. I never demand that we Koreans have to be treated better than the Japanese. I just demand that the Korean victims should be treated as equally as the Japanese. The Japanese government should be responsible for it.

If the Japanese governmeat can not take responsibility as we are foreigners, it should work upon the U.S. who atomic-bombed Hiroshima. The Japanese government have ignored us. I heard the Japanese soldiers and persons concerned received pensions. But there are no measures to aid those Koreans who were forced to co-operate with the war efforts of Japan.

Big powers are still continuing nuclear testings. I feel a horror. No more atomic-bombing. No more such disaster.

While drawing pictures, I think many things. Fifty years of my life in Japan was years of racial humiliation. I hate the government authorities, but not the Japanese people. The then prevailing circumstances those days compelled them to do so. I am convinced that we can understand each other through dialogue.

(To be continued)

Testimonies on Kwangju Uprising

The following material on the last May Kwangju Uprising is pieced together from verified sources. The material, including statements and appeals issued by students and citizens in Kwangju, gives vivid accounts of the atrocities by special paratroopers of Gen. Chon Du Hwan. It also confirms the popular and nationalistic nature of the "Kwangju incident".

★ ★

Citizens of Seoul!

"Listen to Truth"

The following leaflet, dated May 23, 1980, is one of tens of thousands of underground newsletters and broadsides distributed in and around Seoul during the Kwangju Uprising. Hundreds of people, mostly students, have been arrested for distributing them.

Compatriots! Look at weeping Kwangju!

Look, people! Look at the reality of Kwangju. See how the unbending must for power of the blood-thirsty cut-throat, Chun Doo Hwan, is driving the 700,000 people of Kwangju to their death.

Fellow patriots! Citizens of Seoul! Listen to the truth!

Listen to the mortified screaming of Kwangju citizens who have been slaughtered in cold blood by the starving and shooting of paratroopers who were made to drink liqueur which contained hallucinogens, by the order of Chun Doo Hwan.

All newspapers, including the Tonga, Chosun, Choong Ang, Hankook, Kyung-hyang and all television and radio stations are being forced to publish and broadcast by Chun Doo Hwan's forces despite the fact that all reporters are refusing to work. The papers are reporting nothing but the fraudulent script prepared by Chun Doo Hwan and lying to the people about the reality of Kwangju while treating it as if they were the events of a city in distant Africa.

Thirty million fellow citizens! Listen to this truth whose tears are screaming. If it weren't for the slaughter of four of our daughters at the Choong Ang Girls Junior High School stabbed brutally with bayonets at 2 pm on May 19th if it hadn't been for the demoniac act by which young women were stripped down and their breasts cut off in front of the fountain outside the railroad station at 5pm on the 19th, why do you think that even elementary school children carried stones to fight? If it hadn't been for the dead body of a pregnant woman with a bayonet still sticking in her stomach amidst a long row of dead bodies, on the plaza in front of the Provincial Administration Building, why else do you think that woman and girls rushed out into the streets with knives and hammers?

If it hadn't been for the dead bodies being draped over the barrels of a tank, of 2 taxi drivers who had tried to help citizens and students escape from the danger of being stabbed to death, why else do you think that 700 taxi drivers gathered in front of the Provincial Administration Building and attacked the paratroopers shouting, "Let's crush the rabid dog, Chun Doo Hwan, to death under our cars!"

If it hadn't been for the brutal house to house search with clubs and bayonets that left so many young people in a pool of blood, why else do you think that old people, our grandmothers and grandfathers charged and died at the hands of paratroopers, bayonets crying, "We have never seen such a slaughter as this even during the Korean War," "Kill me."

Alas, look at the lies of the hateful cut-throats, Chun Doo Hwan and his robots!

They are talking about "troops movements in the North" even though they seized power by secretly taking army divisions away from the Demilitarized Zone. They are blaming the holocaust on "some rebellious elements" and "resident spies" when they ordered the holocaust themselves.

Brothers! Sisters!

Let's declare that Chun is not one of our kind.

Our silence and simply watching will result in the death of 700,000 of our fellow citizens, and those deaths will lead to the death of 30 million more of us.

Long live the citizens of Pusan and Masan who struck a deadly blow to the Yushin dictatorship.

We, all people, demand the death of the cut-throat, Chun Doo Hwan, and oppose the murder of the 700,000 people of Kwangju!

During the uprising, ordinary citizens took to the streets on May 19, 1980, and set fire to police cars in protest against the barbarism committed by army paratroopers.

Statement by Citizens' Committee

Following is a full text of the statement made by members of the Citizens' Committee to Find Solutions to the Kwangju Uprising on May 25, 1980: (Subtitles are ours ... Ed.)

Views on Causes of Uprising

1) The brutality of the special paratroop forces on May 18th and 19th excited the rage of the people, a situation which led to a righteous citizens' uprising out of self-defense.
2) The false reports on the number of casualties and lies circulated on the motives of the people who had banded together in self-defense only served to increase their anger.
3) Indiscriminate shooting of citizens by the troops as well as volleys of gunfire from helicopters overhead forced the people to organize themselves for battle.
4) The special talks on May 22nd by Prime Minister Park Chung Hoon only served to increase distrust toward the government and was a crucial factor in delaying the confiscation of weapons from the citizens.

Ideas on Solution to Uprising

1) The government must labor to effect on a national level a healing of the spiritual wounds and resentment so deeply carved into the hearts of the Kwangju citizenry.

An infant will not forget the atrocity practiced on his slain father. Photo shows a child carrying the picture of his late father at a city morgue.

2) The government must take decisive action to reform into a system which the people can truly trust.
3) It would make a great contribution to make the city of Kwangju into a holy site for the struggle for democracy.
4) Those responsible among the paratroop forces must be dealt with appropriately.

Appeal for Lives of Those Arrested in Kwangju

Introduced here is a full text of the appeal for the lives of those arrested in connection with the events in Kwangju made public by their families: (It was released at an emergency press conference held on Jan. 16 by the Japanese Citizens' Committee for South Korean Democracy.)

We know that all those who experienced the unimaginable tragedy of May 19th (day marking the start of the Kwangju Disturbance) are united in their feelings with us, the family members of those who received the death sentence after 180 days of brutal confinement.

We people who witnessed the horrors of those days in our very midst comforted ourselves with the thought that the defendants would somehow live through all this. The decision of the first hearing shattered our hopes, however, and we take this opportunity now to express our grievances before the authorities and the people of this nation.

When the 12 P.M. curfew was extended on May 17th to include the entire nation, Chong Dong Nyon and 10 students from Chosun University and Chonnam University were questioned by the authorities. Only if they were God Himself could they have known that the Kwangju Disturbance would occur immediately after their being taken in. They were nevertheless held as responsible for the disturbance and received the death sentence after being charged with being henchmen in insurrection.

May 18th marked the beginning of those terrible events which the more than 10 thousand citizens of Kwangju all experienced. Very obviously, conscientious individuals from all walks of life responded to the demands of the authorities and the earnest hopes of the people and labored to bring the situation under control. They were our own sons and brothers, our own husbands. How is it that we few individuals must undergo the trials we are experiencing at present?

For you to view innocent students and people eking out an honest living as persons motivated by political aims is more than we can bear. There are more than 200 defendants now in prison and their immediate family amount to another thousand. The sentence passed on the accused is a sentence passed on all of us. It is a wound in the spirit of the people of Cholla Namdo Province.

Children call for their fathers. Aged mothers express their desire to share in their sons' suffering and have turned off their fires to shiver without a blanket. Will the sons who were raised as the hope of their families, the families who trusted in those sons like Heaven itself, the parents, the wives be able to keep from crying out in despair at this moment? Give us the courage to live through this crisis.

Will those who followed the directives of conscience in the midst of that unthinkable tragedy now be branded as criminals? In that disorder where even the police looked on helplessly, these people acted out of love for country and sorrow for what had come to pass and labored to restore peace and order. When fires broke out, they worked to put out the flames until the fire trucks came. Are these actions now to be labelled capital crimes? Please show us a society which gives life to those who work for the cause of justice.

At this time, as we struggle to create the new history of a new age, the strength of this country's people must be united. Especially in the case of we Korean people who bear the burden of national division, it will not do for our efforts to be weakened by regional dissension and hatreds.

The defendants are students and citizens possessing a pure and burning patriotism. They acted in bravery with no thought to their own safety and ease, concerned as they were for the safety of the nation and determined to devote their limited strength to that nation. Their conscience is the spirit underlying our consciousness of ourselves as Korean people. It was this conscience which moved them to act for their country since they were no longer able to remain disinterested bystanders to the tragedy for the Korean people.

We waited through the proceedings of the first hearing, still holding hopes that justice would prevail. While the Kwangju Disturbance was still going on, both interim President Choi Kyu Ha and Minister of Affairs Park Chun Hyun made a promise that the arrested would be treated with clemency and we believed those promises. The recent decision is thus all the more shocking and terrible.

If the nation's leaders do not keep the promise they make before the people, how will we ever be able to believe them and follow their directives? We trusted that the police and the court officials would investigate the facts and at least refrain from issuing death sentences or life imprisonment. Imagine our horror, then, when the decision of the first hearing appeared sentencing five people to death and seven people to life imprisonment. It will not do for the tragedy of Kwangju to continue like this indefinitely. This only serves to re-open old wounds and make them bigger. Give our demands due consideration so we can believe in and follow the directives of this nation's leaders.

In building a healthy and bright society, just as when one sick person can be a burden on the entire family, the unbearable rage and resentment of these 1,000 family members will continue to spread, a situation which offers little hope for a sound people's dialogue. On a national level where we now seek the people's coalition so necessary to this new age, we

(Continued on page 7)

Telephone Reports

The following are summaries of telephone reports from Kwangju received during the uprising by certain Japanese Catholic organizations:

1) Final report from C.H. on the border of N. and S. Cholla Provs. (4 P.M., May 22)

"All necessities in Kwangju are depleted and there is little left to eat. It won't be long before a tragedy occurs where the young children begin to die of starvation. This is the latest news: Regarding the soldiers who undertook indiscriminate slaughter, they were starved for a day and then given liquor into which some drug had been mixed. The reason that such a large detachment of soldiers could be turned back by the students was the following: when they recovered from the drug which was given to them they suddenly realized what they were doing and retreated. They began to cry out to the people for something to eat and the citizens gave them food before sending them on. More than half of their number were lieutenants or above in rank.

One soldier said that while they were carrying out this indiscriminate slaughter they were receiving all their orders from helicopters flying above the city.

A large number of elderly citizens gathered in indignant rage at the highway bus terminal. The troops released pepper shot in their midst and several of the elderly people fell down bleeding.

Highway bus drivers were killed by the troops.

The reason that the student demonstration on the first day became violent was because the head of the Student Organization of Cholla Namdo University was killed, an action which incited the students to rage. It was reported that the dean of that university lost consciousness and was taken to the hospital but the rumor that he committed suicide has credibility."

2) Final telephone report from Fr. Choi of Pukkyo-Dong, Mokpo

"A large number of the citizens of Mokpo have become armed. At Mulan and Inno the citizens have gathered with any tool they could get their hands on. We will defend freedom and democracy to our deaths. Tell anyone you meet. We people of South Cholla Prov. have decided to be a man to risk death for this cause. We pray for all you can do on our behalf. Is there anything more powerful than prayer? Please pray for us. We make a plea to you all. Particularly to the Cardinal."

3) Telephone call from Fr. Kim Pong Hee, Director of the Chonju Pastoral Office

"According to a report from the scene at Kwangju Fr.'s Chon Kyu Won and Pio Cho are reported missing from the 21st. There was a gathering at Kwangju's Puktong Church. The clergy gathered and determined to join with the citizens to fight for the safety of the land and the life of the people, to risk death for this cause.

Gathering together the reports of witnesses throughout the city, we can testify that the reports which the Cnungang Shinmun is labelling as "vicious rumors" are all true. Not only that, the slaughter was on a scale far beyond the imaginings of all of us. Unless all the people of this country gather together we will not be able to prevent the destruction of this area and of its people. We must realize that such a turn of events would mean destruction for all the people of this country. The silence and impassive look-on will remain as the final crime of the people.

Please pray for us. There is nothing more important now than prayer. If you hear of our deaths, please also send your final prayers for our souls.

Testimonies

(Continued from page 6)

ask that you do your utmost to insure that the imprisoned return to the arms of their families. We ask this as citizens of Kwangju who do not wish to witness further tragedy in our midst. In order that this country's people may join hands to build a new age, a new history, we ask again that you do your very best to insure the release of the defendants in this trial.

Photo: Demonstrators patrolling Kwangju City in commandeered army vehicles; A banner on the front of the car reads: "Dismember Chon Du Hwan!"

Letter to Cardinal from Kwangju:

"Plight of Detainees And Families"

The following letter from the families of those on trial in Kwangju is dated December 10, 1980, just as the appellate court-martial sessions got underway in those trials. Although in the form of a letter addressed to the Catholic Cardinal in Seoul, the contents were made public at a press conference held in Tokyo on January 16, 1981.

As detainees and their families, numbering more than 200 and 100, respectively, we would like to offer our heartfelt thanks for the warm encouragement which you have extended to the families of those being held in connection with the Kwangju Incident.

The love which Your Eminence the Cardinal has shown us has been our source of hope, joy, and consolation. We are without adequate words to thank you.

Our Cardinal, please hear us!

We take this opportunity to share the sober truth of the situation—to inform you of the ruthless torture under which the defendants in the Kwangju trials have had to face unjust investigation and court proceedings. We ask that you become conscious of the unbearable injustices being done, and that you convey to the authorities responsible for this situation the deep resentment they have caused in our hearts.

We have no other means than to earnestly appeal to your boundless love. In our present restless and troubled state, we have recorded the condition of only a few of the detainees, yet we would request that you make use of this information on behalf of the detainees.

1) The case of Mr. Chung Dong Nyon (38 years old), reinstated student of Cholla Namdo University.

Having portrayed Mr. Chung, though he is still a student, as a "leader of the rebellion", the court has sentenced him to death. Mr. Chung was placed under preventive detention on the night of May 17, and had been undergoing investigation at the hands of detachment 505 of the Defense Security Command on charges of having violated martial law decrees. On about July 10, however, he was charged anew for allegedly having been a leader in an attempted rebellion, as a representative of the reinstated students in Cholla Namdo (Chonnam) University.

Mr. Chung was subjected to various forms of torture in a humanly unbearable situation, in order to extract from him a "confession" to fit into a completely fabricated investigative report. Of particular note is the fact that he was brought before a preliminary court, and in proceedings unparalleled in any other legal system, he was made to give sworn testimony in front of the judge advocates, with the criminal investigative officers sitting behind him. He underwent this rehearsed trial in an atmosphere of violence, threats, and intimidation, only to be told later in his actual trial that any denial of his previous testimony would be useless on grounds he had testified under oath in the process of the provisional trial. Is something like this even thinkable!?

Another example in his case concerns the five million Won he is said to have received from Mr. Kim Dae Jung in Seoul, as charged in the indictment. The "fact" of his having received this money was created out of beatings which bruised his whole body, and out of a full range of tortures inflicted on him. (There is someone ready and willing to testify to this at any time.) According to the statements in court by defendant Chung himself, the following exchange took place during his interrogation:

"At first, when I responded to their pressures by saying, 'Shall we say I received 100,000 Won?', the investigative officers retorted, 'No, that's not enough'. 'Well, then, how much should we say I received? Shall we say it was ten million?' 'No, that's too much. How would you explain how you were able to use all of that? To be fair, why don't we say you received five million Won?' With this, they set the amount at five million. Next, however, they pressed me further, saying, 'Don't you need to specify the pretexts under which you spent all this money?'

Mr. Chung described how at this point he came to the conclusion that if only he could die the problem would be solved, for this fabricated indictment had to be stopped while he was its only victim. He was despondent over the thought that perhaps others had already been victimized by the whole fabrication. As he had already been transferred to the Army's General Hospital in Kwangju for treatment of the wounds covering his whole body, he attempted to take his own life by slashing an artery and his stomach, and by beating his head severely."

Can this kind of situation be allowed to take place? How can he be expected to have borne up under the inhuman treatment and merciless torture he underwent at the hands of this interrogators?

The whole "investigative report" was fabricated and prepared in advance, and he was cruelly tortured through a variety of means in order to get him to affix his thumbprint on the document. Only then was he able to read the full account of what he was accused of having done. (This was testified to in court by Mr. Chung himself.) As a result of the brutal tortures, his left shoulder is paralyzed. Even so, on the excuse that he has been sentenced to death, he is handcuffed 24 hours a day and his body is bound hand to foot.

2) The case of Mr. Kim Chong Bae (aged 29), a student of Chosun University

Mr. Kim was detained at dawn on the 27th of May by the Martial Law Command for having held the position of student representative on the Citizens' Committee to Seek Solutions to the Kwangju Disturbance. He was tortured day and night, was hit on the head with an M-16 rifle butt, had two teeth broken, was beaten severely on the face and forehead, and still bears the scars from all of these beatings. Only after losing consciousness three times and having been subjected to forms of violence and torture beyond human imagination did he bend to his interrogators' demands that he put his fingerprint on the false "confession" contained in the indictment.

3) In the case of Mr. Park Nam Son (aged 25), a driver, the interrogators had fully prepared a false confession following a script they themselves had written.

In order to get Mr. Park's concurrence in the "confession" they had thus written for him, he was subjected to unthinkable tortures. The fingernails on all ten fingers were punctured with a drill until the fingernails were torn off. He was then repeatedly stabbed in the back with the drill bit, was beaten until some of his teeth fell out, and was roughed up to the point of losing consciousness many times. With his fingernails gone and his hands in such pain, he was unable to even put his fingerprint on his interrogator's documents.

4) Although lawyer Hong Nam Sun is an elderly gentleman of 68 years, he was tortured by being interrogated continuously for 48 hours in just his briefs, without being allowed any sleep. This resulted in his signing a totally fabricated "confession".

5) Mr. Kim Sang Yun is a 32 year old reinstated student in Chonnam University.

On May 17th he was taken into preventive custody and was being questioned on charges of having violated Martial Law decrees. While still in custody, he was reclassified as one of those responsible for the events in Kwangju, and through the use of humanly unbearable torture, he was made to accept his interrogators' version of fabricated "facts". Indicted on the basis of these fabrications, he denied everything on being brought before the prosecutor's interrogation and as a result was sent promptly back to the team which had interrogated him to begin with. Once again in their hands, he was forced to put his fingerprint on the indictment they had written in advance, through the use of further indescribable torture. Then, as in the case of defendant Chung Don Nyon, he was subjected to a preliminary trial in preparation for his actual court procedures. (Sentenced to 20 years).

6) Defendant Kim Yong Chol (aged 32) is a leader of the Kwancho-dong government sponsored Saemaul (New Village) Movement, and is employed in the YWCA Credit Union.

He was arrested at dawn on May 27th by Martial Law Command troops, and from the time of his arrest he was interrogated on suspicion of being a spy. Following frequent beatings, he was tortured until he could not bear any more. Driven to despair, he attempted suicide by beating his head against the bars of his cell, and was near death as a result. It was fully one month later that he regained consciousness. He is still suffering after-effects from the injuries he incurred. (Sentenced to 10 years).

7) In the cases of Myong No Kun and Song Ki Suk, professors at Chonnam University, both were beaten repeatedly with a heavy poplar club in a basement room of the Defense Security Command interrogation center and were prevented from sleeping.

8) The case of Mr. Park Yon Son, student at Chonnam University.

At the urging of his father, Mr. Park turned himself into the Joint Investigative Command on June 3rd. From that time until June 7th, he was beaten and tortured repeatedly, and on suffering severe damage to his spinal cord, he fell into a coma. Even after he was transferred to the Army's General Hospital in Kwangju, and although he showed signs of mental disorder, he was not given appropriate treatment. Instead, he was made to take pain-killers continuously, and has lost his ability to speak. The indictment against him has been terminated for the present, yet his family's request to have him released due to his severe physical ailment was refused. He is still being held in the intensive care ward of the hospital.

Oh, Cardinal!

We have recorded herein the cases of only eight of the defendants, but it can safely be said that not one of those being detained for the events in Kwangju has escaped severe beatings and torture. In a nation which calls itself democratic, how can such a situation be silently tolerated? We, the families of these detainees, plead with you earnestly on our knees. We urgently request that you approach the responsible authorities and urge that these detainees be allowed to face a fair trial. Please strive to ensure that these prisoners, innocent of the crimes for which they are charged, are spared the harshest of sentences.

As family members of those in detention, we humbly rest our hopes in the love which you, our Cardinal, have shared with us. Please understand the concerns of our hearts.

Why is it that we must face a Christmas of tears and sorrow than others are joyfully preparing for this special day? If, as the authorities claim, such people as lawyers, students, professors, and priests actually took part in an insurrection, then hasn't this country truly lost all hope?

Problems of Proposed Amendments to Immigration Control Act: Unreasonable About-face

Appeal of Society to Defend Human Rights Of Koreans in Japan to Justice Minister

Introduced below is a gist of the joint petition to the Japanese Justice Minister, Okuno Seisuke by the Societies for Guaranteeing Human Rights of Korean Residents in 10 prefectures and districts: Tokyo, Osaka, Hyogo, Hokkaido, Aichi, Kanagawa, Fukuoka, Kochi, Sendai and Hamamatsu.

It is said that the Justice Ministry is preparing to submit "partial amendments to the immigration and emigration control decree" to the current Diet and that general draft amendmeats have been approved by a cabinet meeting on Mar. 31.

According to information obtained by the Societies for Guaranteeing Human Rights of Korean Residents in Japan, the cabinet considers that the immigration and emigration control system is required to be revised in view of recent immigration and emigration control conditions, so as to introduce various measures, including a special entry permit system, a residential status system and a reentry permission system.

Today when tourists entering and leaving this country are increasing in number, it is necessary to simplify the procedures concerned. We have no objection to this. However, needless to say, about 90% of the foreigners residing in Japan are Koreans, so that it is no exaggeration to say the immigration and emigration control decree is aimed mainly at Korean residents in Japan.

Therefore we, members of the Societies for Guaranteeing Human Rights of Korean Residents in Japan find it necessary to state that there are some problems we can not overlook, when we examine in detail the above proposed amendments to the law.

The first problem is that Koreans who were residing in Japan before the war and their lineal descendants are to have the right to permanent residence.

Our societies have been demanding that the government authorities guarantee a stable and firm residential rights for Korean residents in Japan.

We hold that the government's plan to give them the right of permanent residence accords with this demand in a sense and marks a step forward so far as the question of guaranteeing Koreans' residence right is concerned.

Thus, there, however, is a difference in this respect between those who fall under paragraph 6, article 2, law No. 126, and their children, grandchildren and great grandchildren. It is also unreasonable that there should be a difference in the scope of those entitled to permanent residence among the relevant expression in the preamble to the proposed law, the first draft law, and the agreement between Japan and south Korea on the legal status and treatment of south Korean citizens and that the scope of those entitled permanent residence is narrowed down in the proposed draft law.

According to the proposed law, those who fall in the following categories, are to be automatically given the permanent residence right.

1. Those who fall under paragraph 6, article 2, law No. 126 and who have resided in Japan since the effectuation of the peace treaty between Japan and the Allies until the date of application.
2. Those who are direct descendants of those who fall under paragraph 6, article 2, law No. 126 and who are born within 5 years after the effectuation of the revised law and who have lived continuously in Japan since then.
3. Those who are born in Japan after the passage of 5 years from the date of enforcement of the revised law and have been living in Japan until the application date.

According to the above provisions, of the grandchildren and great grandchildren of those who fall under paragraph 6, article 2, law No. 126, only those who are born before Dec. 31, 1986 are to be conditionally given the right to permanent residence. When we consider that the majority of Koreans in Japan are historical products of the colonial rule over Korea of the Japanese imperialists, that is, they were forced to live in Japan against their will, we can't find any justifiable reason why they should be discriminated against.

Therefore we hold that the government authorities should automatically guarantee permanent residence for them all.

The second problem concerns a system of reentry permission. Though the proposed system of repeated reentry permission and the system of permission of postponement of reentry should be welcomed, as they will permit Koreans in Japan to go abroad, yet a paragraph on issuing travel certificates with reentry permit, a paragraph which was found in the first draft, is deleted. This travel certificate is essential for the majority of Koreans in Japan as a substitute for a passport since they are not given a passport owing to their special historical conditions.

Article 28 of the Convention on the Refugees which is scheduled to be ratified by the next Diet, provides that refugees be provided with travel certificates. There is no reason why Koreans in Japan, for whom this right should be guaranteed more than for refugees, should not be given travel certificates. If this is taken into consideration, there will be no actual difference between the proposed reentry permission system and the present system, even though a multiple reentry permission system will be introduced.

Therefore, we strongly demand that the proposed law include a clause concerning the issuance of travel certificates.

The third problem is that in order to adjust reasons for deportation, the proposed law removes lepers, mentally handicapped persons and those who are regarded as causing a public burden as reason for deportation but adds violators of the narcotics control law as a reason for deportation.

As for the removal of the former reasons, this is quite natural in the light of the international level of human rights guarantee, particularly the International Convenants on the Human Rights which went into force in the year before last.

We, members of the societies, also approve the former but do not approve the latter. At least, the Koreans in Japan who fall under law No. 126, should be exempted from application of the latter, because of the reason mentioned hereafter.

The fourth problem is that according to the guideline and the proposed law, the upper limit of the amount of deposit for bale is hiked ten times from ¥300,000 to ¥3million. Though price hikes are cited as the main reason, yet in view of the fact the amount of bale money is set at ¥300,000 under the present law, irrespective of circumstances, we can not but fear that the bale money may be set at the upper limit of ¥3million across the board.

We can not accept this increase which may make the system of bale completely meaningless for Koreans in Japan, in view of the fact the present amount of bale money in criminal cases is about one million won on an average and that Koreans in Japan are still being subjected to discrimination and that their living conditions are difficult.

The fifth problem is that the application period for permanent residence is only 30 days after birth for those who were born 5 years or more after the application period for permanent residence as children of those who fall under paragraph 6, article 2, law No. 126. According to the first draft guideline, this application period was 60 days. We can not but say that this is unreasonable and is a case of political discrimination, when we compare this with the fact that the application period for permanent residence for those who were born as children of "(Japan-ROK) agreement permanent residents". What we would like to point out is the fact that a paragraph concerning prevention of deportation of Koreans to countries where they might be persecuted, is deleted from this proposed law.

This paragraph is contained in article 33 of the Convention on the Refugees and the Japanese government should respect this.

The first draft, as is well known, contained this paragraph as an amendment to a paragraph under article 53. So we strongly demand that the government authorities include in the new proposed law the above-mentioned paragraph which is deleted from it.

The Ministry of Justice detrmentally revised the first draft law in only one month after it was made public through newspapers as amendments to the present law.

We can not help deciding that the attitude taken by the Ministry of Justice in revising the first draft without any reasonable ground is mockery of the people and the Diet. Is this change in the attitude of the Ministry of Justice due to pressure?

Secondly, the change of the first draft by the Ministry of Justice to this proposed law, is greatly to be regretted in the light of the principle of popular sovereignty.

We consider the above-mentioned developments concerning the "partial amendments to the immigration and emigration control decree" is nothing but an expression of the Japanese government's policy of hostility to the DPRK and its citizens in Japan and of its commitment to Japan-south Korea relations.

We think it is the very duty of the Japanese government to guarantee the right to stable residence for Koreans in Japan who have a special historical background. Therefore, it is natural for us not to approve of the retreat of the first draft to the present. Moreover, we regard it as a really urgent task to exempt at least those who fall under law No. 126 and their descendants from the application of article 24 of the immigration and emigration control decree, which provides for reasons for deportation.

Concerning this "partial amendment proposal", too, we can not accept any treatment of Koreans in Japan below the levels stipulated in the "International Conventions on the Human Rights and Convention on the Refugees."

Apr. 14, 1981

Tokyo Society for Guaranteeing Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, Osaka Society for Guaranteeing Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, Hyogo Society for Guaranteeing Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, Hokkaido Society for Guaranteeing Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, Aichi Society for Guaranteeing Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, Kanagawa Society for Guaranteeing Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, Fukuoka Society for Guaranteeing Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, Kochi Society for Guaranteeing Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, Hamamatsu Society for Guaranteeing Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, Sendai Society for Guaranteeing Human Rights of Koreans in Japan.

Developing Countries Should Pay Attention To Solution of Food Problem: Pyongyang

PYONGYANG, MAY 2 (KCNA)– Rodong Simnun (organ of the CC of the WPK) today carries an article entitled "Solution of Food Problem Is Important Requisite for Building New Society in Developing Countries."

Noting that it is one of the important tasks facing the developing countries in building a new society to solve the food problem by themselves by rapidly developing agriculture, the article says:

The Third World countries should attain economic self-sustenance, if they are to carry the cause of national liberation to accomplishment and build a new prosperous society. For this, it is important, first of all, to solve the food problem by themselves by rapidly developing agriculture.

The agricultural and food problems stand out with particular importance for the countries which were under the yoke of imperialism and colonialism in the past.

What the newly independent countries took over after winning political independence were a countryside under the sway of backwardness and poverty and an agriculture with very backward material and technical foundations.

A diversified rural economy is a basic condition for an allround development of agriculture.

It is a very good thing that the developing countries are striving to attain an allround development of agriculture by putting the main stress on grain production, while paying attention to the production of industrial crops, live-stock products and other agricultural produce.

The developing countries, the article says, should set the course of agricultural development suitable to their social conditions and the given circumstances and tap and mobilize their potentialities to the maximum.

It goes on:

Training agricultural technical personnel is the main point in developing agriculture. In order to strengthen the material and technical foundations of agriculture and place it on a scientific foundation, one should have a unit of agricultural technical personnel.

The economic and technical cooperation and exchange among the nonaligned and developing countries are an important way for overcoming the obstacles and difficulties in solving the food and agricultural problems.

It is of great importance in accelerating the development of agriculture and unravelling knots in the non-aligned and developing countries that they strengthen cooperation on the basis of mutual accommodation, solidarity and mutual assistance, abiding by the principle of collective self-reliance.

This situation demands the developing countries pay due attention to the agricultural and food problems.

Today when agricultural production is seriously affected by a great world-wide change of weather under the influence of the cold front, it is all the more urgent for the developing countries to devote their efforts to the development of agriculture.

It is very difficult to buy food from other countries under the condition where the food crisis is sweeping all the continents.

Meanwhile, the imperialists, taking advantage of this, are trying to place the developing countries again under their domination and control with food as the weapon.

Solving the food and agricultural problems by the newly-independent countries is an important work for laying the foundation of economic independence, bringing a free and happy life to the people and defending national independence and sovereignty.

Declaring that the developing countries can solve the food and agricultural problems, the article says:

The developing countries are blessed with vast and fertile land and inexhaustible productive potentiality. They also have peoples with revolutionary zeal and creative ingenuity. This is a reliable guarantee for breaking through any difficulties lying in the solution of the food problem.

Irrigation is the primary task in developing agriculture.

Without a full solution of the problem of water, a safe agricultural production cannot be ensured or damages from natural calamities be removed.

The article stresses that the developing countries will continue their powerful advance in the efforts for building a developed agriculture to attain self-sufficiency in food.

(Continued from page 1)

facilities.

The conference, rejecting as a sheer fabrication the alleged threat from the north, warned of the growing danger of nuclear holocaust and stressed the need to mark out a nuclear-free zone in Asia, the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Taking a special note of the imminence of a nuclear war in Korea, the conference called for an international joint action to prevent the renewal of hostilities there.

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